

XIII. Descriptions of some Genera and Species of Australian Curculionidæ. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., V.-P. Ent. Soc.

[Read 2nd May, 1870.]

List of new Genera and Species.

BRACHYDERINÆ.

1. *Eutinophæa* (n. g.) *nana*.
2. *Evas* (n. g.) *crassirostris*.
3. " *argenteiventris*.
4. " *acuminata*.

EREMNINÆ.

5. *Pephricus* (n. g.) *echimys*.

LEPTOPINÆ.

6. *Leptops* *reductus*.
7. " *ferus*.
8. " *subfasciatus*.
9. *Baryopadus* (n. g.) *corrugatus*.
10. *Chaodius* (n. g.) *nigreseens*.

CYLINDRORRHININÆ.

11. *Peripagis* (n. g.) *rufipes*.

MOLYTINÆ.

12. *Psaldus* (n. g.) *liosomoides*.

HYPERINÆ.

13. *Prophæsia* (n. g.) *albilatera*.
14. " *cretata*.

HYLOBIINÆ.

15. *Alphitopis* (n. g.) *nivea*.
16. *Lexithia* (n. g.) *rufipennis*.
17. *Orthorhinus meleagris*.

ERIRHININÆ.

18. *Desiantha* (n. g.) *silacea*.
19. " *caudata*.

20. *Emplesis* (n. g.) *scolopax*.
21. " *lineigera*.
22. " *simplex*.
23. *Erytenna* (n. g.) *consputa*.
24. " *dispersa*.
25. *Meriphus umbrinus*.
26. " *guttatus*.
27. *Orpha* (n. g.) *flavicornis*.
28. *Myossita melanocephala*.
29. " *cirrifera*.

AMALACTINÆ.

30. *Tranes monopticus*.
31. " *internatus*.
32. *Ixamine* (n. g.) *atomaria*.
33. *Brexius* (n. g.) *murinus*.
34. " *angusticollis*.
35. " *diversipes*.
36. *Aphela phaleroides*.
37. " *algarum*.

BELINÆ.

38. *Belus vetustus*.

EURHYNCHINÆ.

39. *Eurhynchus scapularis*.

ANTHONOMINÆ.

40. *Diapelmus ventralis*.
41. " *Erichsoni*.

CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.

42. *Decilaus* (n. g.) *squamosus*.
43. *Exithius* (n. g.) *capucinus*.
44. *Bepharus* (n. g.) *ellipticus*.
45. *Ampagia* (n. g.) *erinacea*.

BRACHYDERINÆ.

EUTINOPHÆA, n. g.

Caput fronte latum, convexum. *Rostrum* capite brevius, robustum; *scrobes* rectæ transversæ, ab oculis distantes. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati. *Antennæ* mediocres; *scapus* marginem posteriorem oculi attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus,

articulis duobus basalibus cæteris longioribus; *clava* distincta, breviter ovata. *Prothorax* modice elongatus, subcylindricus, basi apiceque rotundatus. *Scutellum* parvum, distinctum. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, breviter ovata, humeris vix rotundata. *Pedes* sat validi; *femora* paullo incrassata; *tibiae* rectæ, posticæ corbulis apertis; *tarsi* breves; *unguiculi* connati. *Metasternum* sat elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 brevibus.

This genus may be placed near *Foucartia*, Duv. It is remarkable for its straight transverse scrobe, lying between the eye and the mouth, but rather nearer the former.

Eutinophæa nana.

E. breviter ob-ovata, dense pallide griseo-squamulosa; capitis fronte valde convexa, rostro sensim angustiore, brevissimo, scrobibus antice parum approximatis; prothorace longiore quam lato, apice paulo angustiore, haud lobato, confertim punctato; elytris striatis, interstitiis deplanatis; corpore infra fuscescente, segmento ultimo abdominis pedibusque testaceis, griseo-squamulosis.

Long. $\frac{2}{3}$ -1 lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

EVAS, n. g.

Rostrum validum, supra bisulcatum; *scrobes* apicales flexuosæ, ab oculis distantes. *Antennæ* sublineares; *scapus* oculum postice attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus obconicis, cæteris brevibus; *clava* anguste ovata, adnata. *Prothorax* cylindricus, basi apiceque truncatus. *Elytra* sub-ovata, humeris obliquis, apicibus divaricatis. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* fusiformia; *tibiae* rectæ, anticæ intus denticulatae, apice mucronatae; *tarsi* modice dilatati; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis; *sutura* prima arcuata.

Differs from *Prosayleus* only in the form of the prothorax, which is strongly rounded at the sides in that genus, and in the fore-legs being scarcely longer than the others. As in some species of that genus, the elytra become, at a short distance from the base, much broader than the prothorax, a character which tends to render the

differentiation of some of M. Lacordaire's groups in this subfamily less trenchant. The species described below form a very natural group; they have the underparts and sides densely covered with silvery-white scales, and are best distinguished, *inter se*, by the form and sculpture of the rostrum.

Evas crassirostris.

E. supra dense griseo-squamulosa, lateribus et corpore infra sub-argenteis; rostro crasso, basi haud capite angustiore, supra linea elevata angusta medio munito, sulcis latis, sat profundis; scapo squamoso, funicolo clavaque parce pilosis; prothorace longiore quam lato, confertim tuberculato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, humeris postice unidentatis, apicibus parum divaricatis, paulo rotundatis: pedibus grisescente-squamulosis, setulis tenuibus dispersis.

Long. 4-4½ lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

Evas argenteiventris.

E. supra dense cervino-squamulosa, lateribus et corpore infra argenteis; rostro modice elongato, capite angustiore, in medio longitudinaliter elevato; antennis squamulis albidis griseisque interjectis tectis; prothorace longitudine latitudini æquali, irregulariter punctato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, punctis rotundatis, distinctissimis, humeris haud dentatis, apicibus manifeste divaricatis, acuminatis; pedibus cervino-squamulosis, setulis tenuibus dispersis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

Resembles the last in habit, but at once differentiated by its much narrower rostrum. It appears to be common at Rockhampton.

Evas acuminata.

E. praecedenti affinis, sed rostro multo breviore; elytris humeris calloso-productis, interstitiis striarumi setulis squamiformibus curvatis in seriebus tribus instructis, et apicibus magis acuminatis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

A very distinct species, although bearing a close resemblance to the preceding.

EREMNINÆ.

PEPHRICUS, n. g.

Caput latum, fronte convexa; rostrum crassum, capite brevius, apice integrum, infra (gula) transversim sulcatum; scrobes supernae subapicales cavernosæ, oculos versus sensim exente. Oculi mediocres, infra paulo acuminati, supra distantes. Antennæ sat robustæ; scapus sensim incrassatus, prothoracem attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris breviter obconicis; clava libera, ovata. Prothorax utrinque rotundatus, paulo depresso, lobis ocularibus distinctis, ciliatis. Scutellum nullum. Elytra prothorace vix latiora, breviter ovata, basi late emarginata, humeris rotundatis. Pedes validi; femora incrassata; tibiæ rectæ, apice leviter dilatatae, sub-uncinatae, corbulis posticis apertis; tarsi articulo tertio late bilobo, quarto longiusculo, unguiculo unico munito. Metasternum brevissimum. Abdomen segmento secundo duobus sequentibus conjunctim æquali; sutura prima arcuata. Processus intercoxalis angulatus. Corpus depresso, setulosum.

The principal characters of this genus place it with the *Eremninae*, with none of whose genera, however, does it seem to have any affinity. *Mandalotus*, Er., unknown to me, may be allied; but the single claw at once distinguishes this genus. One of my specimens has a coppery-metallic tinge.

Pephricus echimys.

P. fusca, squannis fulvo-griseis fusco-variis tectus, supra longe setulosus; rostro squamoso, lateribus albidis; prothorace reticulato-ruguloso, pone apicem transversim impresso; clytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis; antennis adpresso pilosis.

Long. 2½-3 lin.

Hab.—Western Australia.

LEPTOPINÆ.

LEPTOPS, Schönherr, Curcul. ii. 297.

Leptops reductus.

L. sub-ovatus, niger, squamis minutis grisecentibus sat densiter indutus; rostro breviusculo, supra carinis duabus validis haud approximatis; scrobe foveiformi; antennis valde incrassatis; prothorace longitudine haud latiore, utrinque fortiter rotundato, basi apice latitudine æquali, supra subtuberculato-rugoso, in medio late longitudinaliter impresso; scutello non observando; elytris breviter ob-ovatis, apice anguste rotundatis, singulatim quadriseriatim tuberculatis, serie suturali tuberculis tribus, duobus ultimis majoribus, seriebus duabus intermediis tuberculis tribus maximis, serie externa tuberculis duobus paulo minoribus; tibiis apicem versus longe pilosis.

Long. 4 lin.

Like *L. polyacanthus*, but smaller, with a more rounded prothorax, not granulate above, the elytra much shorter, the tubercles less conical, &c.

Leptops ferus.

L. ob-ovatus, niger, squamositate terrea indutus; rostro sat elongato, supra carinis duabus validis approximatis; scrobe flexuosa; antennis modice incrassatis; prothorace longitudine haud latiore, utrinque rotundato, supra rugoso-tuberculato, in medio late sulcato; scutello distincto, parvo; elytris breviter ovatis, apice rotundatis, singulatim triseriatim tuberculatis, serie suturali tuberculis parvis sed ultimo majore, seriebus duabus intermediis tuberculis (primo excepto) validissimis, obtusis, regione humerali tuberculis tribus minoribus; corpore infra pedibusque squamosis, squamis elongatis pallidioribus interjectis.

Long. 7 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

A large coarse species belonging to the *polyacanthus* group, the prothorax not granulate, and the squamosity of a different character.

Leptops subfasciatus.

L. oblongo-ovatus, fuscus, squamis griseis plus minusve sparse tectus; rostro sat valido, medio carinulato, utrin-

que sulco basali impresso, plaga triangulari elongata; scrobbibus arcuatis, ab oculis remotis; antennis haud crassis, articulo secundo funiculi cæteris longiore, primo tertioque æqualibus, clava anguste ovata, basi excepta fusca; prothorace subtransverso, antice rotundato, deinde ad basin fere parallelo, apice modice angusto, supra parum ruguloso; scutello parvo; elytris ovatis, striato-punctatis, stria secunda abbreviata, punctis approximatis, suturalibus majoribus, interstitiis angustis, in singulo clytro nodis duobus, uno in interstitio quarto, altero in septimo sito, maculisque albidis ad summum declivitatis fasciam formantibus; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis, punctis nigris adspersis.

Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

A well-marked species, whose connection with *Leptops* is not at the first glance very obvious; in regard, however, to the differences of the antennæ and rostrum which obtain in this genus, there is nothing to justify its separation. The interstices of the elytra are counted at the base and from the suture; they are sometimes counted from the first stria, but in that case, what are we to call the space from the suture to the first stria? Owing, however, to the abbreviation of the second stria, there is one less behind the middle.

BARYOPADUS, n. g.

Rostrum supra tricarinatum, plaga apicali forma ferri equini, margine suo elevato; *scrobes* arcuatae, infra oculos exentes. *Scapus* breviusculus, oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* attenuatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris brevioribus, obconicis; *clava* late ovata, obsolete articulata. *Cætera* ut in *Leptope*, sed *tarsi* infra ciliati, aut scutulosi, articulis (ultimo excepto) latitudine fere æqualibus.

The characters of the tarsi, which are very exceptional, render this genus peculiarly easy of recognition; the cilia beneath are mixed with short hairs, and the penultimate joint has narrow lobes, especially the posterior.

Baryopadus corrugatus. (Pl. V. fig. 5.)

B. late ovatus, supra subdepressus, fuscus, squamulis griseis vel fuscescentibus sat dense tectus: capite inter

oculos profunde foveato; rostro crasso, sulco laterali profundo; scapo sensim incrassato; prothorace transverso, medio versus apicem excavato, supra irregulariter tuberculato-corrugato; scutello profunde sito; elytris lateribus subparallelis, seriatim lineato-punctatis, interstitiis interrupte subcarinatis, postice singulatim tuberculis tribus instructis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-variis; segmentis 3-4 brevissimis.

Long. 4½ lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

CHAODIUS, n. g.

A *Polyphrade* differt coxis anticis haud contiguis et tarsis articulo ultimo uni-unguiculato.

The first character is, with the exception of *Leptostethus*, Waterh., peculiar to this genus of all the Oxyophthalmous subfamilies; the other character is found in *Essolithna* (Pascoe, Proc. Lin. Soc. Zool. 1870, vol. x. p. 457), and in an allied genus not yet published.

Chaodius nigrescens.

C. sub-ovatus, paulo depresso, obscure fuscus, sat dense squamulosus, squamulis griseis rarissimis maculatus; fronte linea impressa notata; rostro capite breviore, supra planato; antennis crassis, clava angusta, vix libera; oculis late ovatis, infra paulo acuminatis: prothorace transverso, utrinque valde rotundato, basi apiceque latitudine æqualibus, supra reticulato-rugoso; scutello carente; elytris breviusculis, lateribus subparallelis, apicem versus sat subito rotundatis, apice seipso paulo producto et rotundato, striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, squamigeris, interstitiis latis, modice convexis; corpore infra omnino, pedibus plagiatis, griseo-squamulosis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Western Australia.

CYLINDRORHININÆ.

PERIPAGIS, n. g.

Rostrum validum, capite fere duplo longius, supra carinatum, apice trianguli-plagiatum; *scrobes* profundæ,

flexuosæ, infra oculos currentes. *Antennæ* tenues; *scapus* sensim incrassatus, medium oculi attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis omnibus longiusculis, longitudine æqualibus; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* ovati. *Prothoræ* sub-oblóngus, basi apiceque truncatus, lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis, dense ciliatis. *Scutellum* oblongum. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, humeris obliquis, lateraliter subparallelæ, apicem versus rotundata. *Pedes* et *abdomen* ut in *Perpero*. *Corpus* squamosum.

Allied to *Perperus* and *Pantopæus*, but distinguished from both by its well-marked scrobes extending to the eyes, and by the base of the elytra being broader than the prothorax.

Peripagis rufipes.

P. obscure nigrescens, squamulis minutis setulisque tenuibus niveis vestita; capite rostroque fuscis, hoc in medio tenuiter carinulato, sulco laterali sat profundo; oculis niveo-marginatis; prothorace subtuberculato-rugoso, antrorsum parum angustiori; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, punctis approximatis, in omni punto squama oblonga, intersticiis convexis, setulis elongatis curvatis plerumque uniseriatim dispositis munitis, vitta marginali nivea ornatis; corpore infra fusco, leviter albo-squamuloso et setuloso; pedibus rufis, fere obsolete squamulosis, setulis tenuissimis dispersis; corbulis posticis dense sub-aureo-ciliatis.

Long. 4½ lin.

Hab.—Australia.

MOLYTINÆ.

PSALDUS, n. g.

Rostrum validum, paulo arcuatum, infra serobem sultatum, capite longins; *serobes* subterminales, laterales, antice profundæ, ante oculos desinentes. *Oculi* parvuli, subrotundati. *Scapus* sensim incrassatus, medium oculi attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo basali longiusculo, secundo obconico, cæteris transversis, gradatim latoribus, ultimo ad clavam adnato; *clava* breviter ovata, obsolete articulata. *Prothorax* rotundatus, apice angusto truncato. *Scutellum* haud observandum. *Elytra* ovata,

modice convexa, basi incurvata, prothorace paulo latiora, humeris obsoletis. *Femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, intus bisulcatæ, apice mucronatæ; *tarsi* breves, articulis tribus basalibus transversis, infra leviter pilosis, articulo tertio sub-bilobo, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Propectus* in medio longitudinaliter excavatum. *Metasternum* brevisimum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus connatis, ampliatis, tertio quartoque brevissimis.

The sole exponent of this genus bears a close resemblance to *Liosoma ovatula*, only it is less glossy and much more coarsely punctured. But it differs essentially from *Liosoma*, and from all the other genera of its subfamily, in its lateral scrobes not meeting beneath, but, on the contrary, terminating *in front* of each eye, while directly beneath the scrobe, and parallel to it, is a well-marked groove which joins the basal portion of the scrobe; or the scrobe might be described as being very broad, and divided beneath by a narrow septum, and terminating obliquely partly in front and partly below the eye; it may be added, that this groove does not receive the funicle in repose, the scape passing to a line drawn through the middle of the eye. Mr. Masters, from whom I have also received this species, tells me, that it is found burrowing in sand, generally above, but often below high water mark.

Psaldus liosomoides.

P. sub-ovatus, niger, vix nitidus; rostro apicem versus latiore, sulcato-punctato, apice antennisque pallide ferrugineis; prothorace latitudine longitudine fere æquali, utrinque valde rotundato, supra crebre punctato, punctis in medio setulosis; elytris profunde sulcato-punctatis, punctis glabris, approximatis, interstitiis angustis convexis, uniseriatim punctulatis, punctulis setulosis; metasterno abdomineque crebre punctatis; pedibus sub-ferrugineis, setulis dispersis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

HYPERRINÆ.

PROPHÆSIA, n. g.

Rostrum capite duplo vel triplo longius, subtenue, cylindricum, paulo arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, infra

oculos currentes. *Oculi* fere rotundati, tenuiter granulati. *Antennæ* mediocres; *scapus* sensim incrassatus, oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis quatuor basilibus sat longiusculis, cæteris brevibus; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* transversus, antice angustior, lateraliter rotundatus, basi bisinuatus, lobo mediano emarginato. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, lateribus leviter rotundata et sensim angustata. *Pedes* validi; *femora* modice incrassata; *tibiae* rectæ, apice mucronatæ, antice intus denticulatæ; *tarsi* sat lati; *unguiculi* liberi. *Mesosternum* antice productum. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampio; *sutura* prima arcuata. *Corpus* oblongo-ovatum, convexum, squamosum.

This genus appears to come very near *Hypera* and *Pantoreites* (Pascoe, Proc. Lin. Soc. Zool. 1870, vol. x. p. 462), but is distinguished from both, *inter alia*, by its mesosternum, and from the former also by the last three joints only of the funicle being short. I owe all my specimens to the kindness of Mr. Odewahn, of Gawler, and they were taken, I believe, in that locality.

Prophæsia albilatera.

P. silacea, squamulis elongatis brunneis aliisque niveis tecta, his multo majoribus et magis rotundatis, capite prothoraceque minus, scutello cum plaga oblonga lateribus elytrorum valde condensatis; elytris fere obsolete striatis; corpore infra pedibusque niveo-squamulosis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

In one of my specimens the part round the scutellum is also white; the scales on the prothorax are a little condensed along the middle and sides, so as to give, to a certain extent, the appearance of stripes.

Prophæsia cretata.

P. brunnea, squamulis oblongis cretaceis aliisque fulvescentibus tecta, scilicet prothoraco antice utrinque, elytris basi et pone medium apiceque fulvescentibus; elytris minus obsolete striatis; corpore infra pedibusque niveo-squamulosis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

The white scales are so arranged as to give the species a spotted appearance to the naked eye; on the elytra they appear to form four larger patches, three across the middle, and one towards the apex which takes the form of a band.

HYLOBIINÆ.

ALPHITOPIS, n. g.

Caput subdeflexum, pone oculos sat elongatum. *Rostrum* validum, breviusculum, capite paulo angustius, apice leviter emarginatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, lineares, infra oculos desinentes. *Oculi* rotundati. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, in medio rostri insertæ; *scapus* clavatus, medium oculi tangens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, 3-6 æqualibus, turbinatis, septimo triangulari, ad clavam adnato; *clava* elongato-ovata. *Prothorax* subconicus, utrinque paulo rotundatus, basi sub-bisinuatus. *Elytra* oblongo-ovata, prothorace latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* in medio incrassata; *tibie* arcuatæ, apice unco transverso armatæ; *tarsi* sat dilatati, articulo ultimo modice elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore.

The form of the head and rostrum—the one passing gradually into the other—is sufficiently distinctive of this genus; the only exponent of it at present is, from its general appearance, one of the most remarkable, although not the most singular or beautiful, of the Australian Curculionids.

Alphitopis nivea.

A. fusca, squamulis albis fere omnino dense vestita, supra punctis nudis sparsis maculata; rostro capite dimidio longiore, in medio carinula abbreviata munito; clava antennarum fusca; prothoracè leviter granulato; scutello rotundato; elytris basi granulis minutis nitidis nigris adspersis, aliisque magis confertis in humeris sitis.

Long. 7 lin. (rostr. incl.)

Hab.—Champion Bay.

LEXITHIA, n. g.

Caput rotundatum, verticale. *Rostrum* cylindricum, parum arcuatum, sat elongatum, capite multo angustius; *scrobes* præmedianæ, infra rostrumexeunte. *Oculi* subtransversi. *Scapus* elongatus, clavatus; *funiculus* 6-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, reliquis breviter obconicis; *clava* late ovata, libera, articulata. *Prothorax* subtransversus, utrinque rotundatus, apice angustus, basi fere rectus. *Scutellum* distinctum, minutum. *Elytra* lata, breviuscula, lateribus subparallela, basi paulo incurvata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* clavata, mutica; *tibiae* vix compressæ, intus bisinuatæ, apice breviter unguiculatae, antice flexuosa; *tarsi* modice dilatati; *unguiculi* liberi. *Abdomen* segmentis tertio quartoque conjunctim haud secundo longioribus.

The sole exponent of this genus is, comparatively, of very small size, resembling *Acalyptus rufipennis*, only with much broader elytra, and is altogether different from anything in the *Hylobiinae*, but I do not see where else it can be placed. It is the only genus in the subfamily with a six-jointed funicle.

Lexithia rufipennis.

L. breviter ovata, rufa, capite prothoraceque nigris, supra subtilissime sparse squamulosa; rostro prothorace haud longiore, rufo; antennis rufis, funiculo (articulo basali excepto) clavaque nigris, pubescentibus; prothorace apice rufescente; clytris parce setulosis, prothorace duplo latioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis parvis, elongatis, intersticiis latis; corpore infra pedibusque silaceis, illo sat dense albido-squamoso.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Australia.

The scales on the head and prothorax are only visible under the microscope, they appear like grains of white sand imbedded in the derm, a few being more hair-like and partly erect.

ORTHORHINUS, Schönherr, Cure. Disp. p. 223.

Orthorhinus meleagris.

O. breviusculus, subcylindricus, niger, in cavitatibus maculatim albo-squamosus; rostro longitudine prothoracis, omnino crebro punctato; antennis ferrugineis,

articulo basali funiculi secundo duplo longiore; prothorace transverso, antice tubulato, deinde utrinque rotundato, supra granulato, lateraliter subvittato; scutello subquadrato; elytris brevibus, medio valde convexis, haud fasciculatis vel cristatis, fortiter sulcatis, sulcis subfoveatis, interstitiis carinatis, ad basin dentato-tuberculatis, reliquis minus vel fere obsolete tuberculatis, confuse albo-maculatis; corpore infra pedibusque sparse albo-squamosis.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

A short species like *O. laetus*, Saund. and Jek., but neither crested nor fasciculate, and otherwise very different.

ERIRHININÆ.

DESIANTHA, n. g.

Rostrum validiusculum, cylindricum, parum arcuatum, supra striolatum, apice paulo latiore; *scrobes* laterales, terminales, infra oculos evanescentes. *Oculi* ovati. *Scapus* sensim clavatus, oculum impingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis longiusculis, duobus basalibus longioribus; *clava* oblongo-ovata, distincta. *Prothorax* rotundatus, subdepressus. *Scutellum* parvum, rotundatum. *Elytra* oblonga, basi incurvata. *Pedes* mediocres, postici longiores; *femora* incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* flexuosæ, apice unco horizontali armatæ; *tarsi* angusti, articulis tribus basalibus brevibus, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* divaricati. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis, medio depresso.

This genus is akin to *Aoplocnemis*, Schön., but has terminal scrobes not uniting beneath, and a claw-joint as long as the three preceding joints together; the latter are narrow, and of nearly equal breadth throughout. The rostral striolæ, of which there are six, are crossed at regular intervals by slender grayish setulæ.

Desiantha silacea.

D. oblonga, silacea, subtilissime et remote griseo-squamulosa, setulis nigris dispersis; rostro subnitido; clava antennarum fusca; prothorace oblongo, confertim punctato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis subquadratis,

vix approximantibus, interstitiis latis, convexis, uniseriatim nigro-setulosis, apicibus conjunctim rotundatis; corpore infra laete silaceo, punctato, punctis setuligeris; femoribus modice, tibiis tarsisque longe pilosis.

Long. 3½ lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

Desiantha caudata.

D. oblonga, pallide ferruginea, squamulis griseis minus subtilissime vestita, setulisque nigris interjectis; rostro praecedenti simillimo; prothorace confertim punctato, supra lineis tribus longitudinalibus subnotato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis paulo elongatis, in omni punto setula grisea, apice in singulo elytro in processum conicum producto; corpore subtus pedibusque ut in praecedente.

Long. 3½-4 lin.

Hab.—Victoria.

EMPLESIS, n. g.

Rostrum tenué, parum arcuatū; *scrobes* submedianæ, lineares, rectæ, fere infra rostrum sitæ, haud conniventes. *Scapus* gracilis, clavatus, oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, primo gracili, cæteris breviusculis, ultimis transversis, sensim latioribus; *clava* ovata, nuda. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, antice angustior, basi paulo bisinuatus. *Scutellum* minutum. *Elytra* oblongo-ovata, prothorace paulo latiora, humeris leviter rotundatis. *Pedes* validi; *femora* crassa, mutica; *tibiae* breves, rectæ, apice inermes; *tarsi* breves, lati, articulo quarto breviusculo, valido; *unguiculi* liberi, divaricati. *Metasternum* longiusculum. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibns breviore. *Corpus* modice squamosum.

Allied to *Cryptoplus*, Er., but with claw-joint, femora, prothorax, &c., different; the species have the habit of *Erirhinus Nereis*, but are smaller.

Emplesis scolopax.

E. ferruginea, squamis griseis vestita; capite inter oculos fasciculato-squamoso; rostro dimidii corporis longi-

tudine, parte apicali nudo, subtilissime punctato; antennis pallide ferrugineis, funiculo clavaque sparse griseo-setulosis; prothorace apice valde angustato, antice rotundato, deinde utrinque modice rotundato, supra leviter convexo, basi perparum bisinuato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, intersticiis planatis, lateribus modice rotundatis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Adelaide.

Emplesis lineigera.

E. pallide ferruginea, squamis albidis silaceo-variis sat dense vestita; capite inter oculos abrupte calloso; rostro ♂ prothorace cum capite haud longiore, ♀ multo longiore, antennis ♂ ante, ♀ pone medium, insertis; prothorace angustiore, pone apicem utrinque fere recto; elytris magis ovatis, sulcato-punctatis, lineato-tessellatis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Emplesis simplex.

E. silacea, squamis griseis tecta; capite inter oculos haud calloso; rostro magis arcuato, basi squamis dispersis; antennis gracilioribus; prothorace modice rotundato; elytris oblongo-ovatis, sulcato-punctatis, squamis paulo dispersis, concoloribus.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

ERYTENNA, n. g.

Rostrum tenuiter cylindricum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præ-medianæ, laterales. *Scapus* sensim incrassatus, oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basali-bus longiusculis, cæteris brevioribus, ultimis transversis; *clava* ovata, distincta. *Oculi* sub-ovales. *Prothorax* sub-conicus, convexus, utrinque leviter rotundatus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus parum productis. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* prothorace paulo latiora, breviter ovata, humeris rotundatis. *Pedes* breves; *femora* incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* flexuosaæ, intus bisinuatæ, apice

mucronatae; *tarsi breves*; *unguiculi liberi*. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 brevissimis. *Processus intercoxalis* antice truncatus.

A short convex form allied to *Erirhinus*, but very different in habit; and differentiated, *inter alia*, by its truncate intercoxal process. From *Storeus* it may be known by its unarmed femora. There are other species, which, as they want the lateral groove on the rostrum which characterizes the two here described, I hesitate at present to place in the genus.

Erytenna consputa.

E. late ovata, squamulis elongatis rufo-silaceis nigrisque variis vestita; rostro nigro, prothorace haud longiore, lateribus sulcato; prothorace subtransverso, maculis 4-6, quarum tres basales, nigro-notatis; scutello nigro, transverso; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis modice convexis, plus minusve nigro-maculatis, aliquando maculis griseis intermixtis; corpore infra albido-squamuloso; tarsis nigris, parce griseo-setulosis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

Erytenna dispersa.

E. late ovata, squamulis elongatis silaceis griseisque variis vestita; rostro ut in praecedenti; prothorace sat transverso, vage griseo-variegato; scutello nigro, oblongo; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis planatis, confuse griseo-maculatis, medio marginis externi plaga alba notatis; corpore infra albo-squamoso; pedibus ferrugineis, squamulis albis dispersis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—West Australia (Nicol Bay).

MERIPHUS, Erichson, Wieg. Arch. 1842, ii. 199.

Meriphus umbrinus.

M. fuscus, corpore subtus pedibusque ferrugineis, squamulis setiformibus griseis parce vestitus; rostro ferrugineo, fere dimidii corporis longitudine; prothorace subtransverso, antice angustiore, utrinque rotundato; scutello

triangulari; elytris breviusculis, modice convexis, basi ampliatis, fortiter striatis, interstitiis uniseriatim granulatis; antennis pallide ferrugineis, articulis duobus basilibus modice elongatis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Queensland (Rockhampton).

Not so robust as the following, and uniformly coloured.

Meriphus guttatus.

M. rufo-ferrugineus, nitidus, subnudus, squamulis albidis vel flavescentibus condensatis, maculas formantibus, scilicet duas ad basin prothoracis, et circa sex in singulo elytro; rostro dimidi corporis longitudine vel paulo longiore; prothorace latitudine longitudine æquali, squamulis elongatis rarissimis induito; scutello scutiformi; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis uniseriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis singulatim setula basi instructis; corpore subtus sat dense albido-squamoso; pedibus fere nudis; femoribus valde incrassatis, fortiter dentatis; articulo secundo funiculi primo longiore.

Long. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

The spots are variable in number, and are sometimes absent from the prothorax; on the elytra, counting from the base, they run 1, 2, 3 (or 2).

ORPHA, n. g.

A *Meripho* differt *scrobe* infra rostrum connivente; *clava* antennarum ovata, articulo primo ampliato; *coxis* anticis globosis, haud contiguis; et *tarsis* articulo basali breviuscule, dilatato.

The upper surface of the only species of this genus known at present, is entirely free from scales or pubescence, and is more depressed than in the species of *Meriphus*.

Orpha flavicornis.

O. subdepressa, picea, nitida; rostro cum capite fere duplo prothorace longiore et subtiliter punctato; prothorace subconico, lateribus leviter rotundatis, sat

parce punctato, pone apicem transversim sulcato; scutello nigro, late et curvilineatim trianguli; elytris breviusculis, lateribus subparallelis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis modice convexis, subtilissime punctulatis; corpore infra subæneo-fusco, nitido, leviter punctato; pedibus fusco-ferrugineis; antennis scapo funiculoque flavis, hoc extus infuscato, clava fusca.

Long. 1½-2 lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay.

MYOSSITA, Pascoe, Journ. Entom. ii. 418.

Myossita melanocephala.

M. oblonga, convexiuscula, ferruginea, squamulis piliformibus griseis adspersa; capite rostroque nigris, hoc æquilato, prothorace longiore; antennis testaceo-ferrugineis, pilis subtilissimis sparse tectis; prothorace sub-transverso, antice valde angustato, utrinque fortiter rotundato; scutello transverso, nigro, nitido; elytris sub-ovatis, pone medium sensim angustioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis oblongis approximatis, interstitiis interrumpit pilosis; corpore infra griseo-piloso; pedibus ferrugineis, parce griseo-pilosus, femoribus aliquando nigris.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Western Australia.

Owing to the absence of pilosity here and there on the interstices of the elytra, the latter have a spotted appearance.

Myossita cirrifera. (Pl. V. fig. 4.)

M. oblonga, depressiuscula, silacea, nitida; rostro prothorace longiore, apicem versus sensim latiore, cum capite nudo; antennis subtestaceis, parce pilosis, clava elongata, pube sericea tecta; prothorace latitudine longitudinali æquali, utrinque modice rotundato, apice basi angustiore, supra nudo, subtiliter punctato; scutello subscutiformi, punctulato; elytris sub-ovatis, lateribus leviter rotundatis, striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis laevissimis, maculis flavo-pilosis decoratis; corpore infra silaceo, parce flavo-pilosus; pedibus fere nudis.

Long. 3-4 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

Myossita rufula, the type of the genus, has much the appearance of a starved specimen of *Tranes Vigorsii*, Boh.; it is, however, allied to *Meriphus* and *Orpha*, differing from the former in the short basal joint of the tarsi, and from the latter in the contiguity of its anterior coxæ.

AMALACTINÆ.

TRANES, Schönherr, Cerc. vii. 2, p. 129.

Tranes monopticus.

T. elongatus, niger, subnitidus, setulis minutis rarissimis adspersus; capite parvo; oculis infra conjunctis; rostro mediocri, scrobibus apicem versus incipientibus; scapo antennarum oculum vix attingente, funiculo breviusculo; prothorace parvo, subtiliter sat remote punctato, lateribus rotundato; scutello minuto, rotundato; elytris fuscis, prothorace multo latioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis parvis, approximatis, interstitiis planatis, valde remote et subtilissime punctulatis; corpore infra nitido, confertim punctato; pedibus fuscis; coxis anticis contiguis; femoribus subdentatis.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

The eyes in this species are not only contiguous beneath, but there is no break in the continuity, the facets being freely interposed on both sides.

Tranes internatus.

T. oblongo-ovatus, paulo depresso, niger, subnitidus; capite rostro basi sat fortiter et confertim punctatis; oculis infra contiguis; prothorace utrinque antice valde postice minus rotundato, in medio linea angusta sub-obsolete notato, supra crebre sat fortiter punctato, punctis setuliferis; scutello subrotundato, basi constricto; elytris fuscis, prothorace basi paulo latioribus, sulcatis, sulcis catenato-punctatis, interstitiis latis, convexis, corrugato-punctatis, setulis minutis valde adspersis; proiectore emarginato, margine aureo-ciliato; corpore infra nitido, remote punctato, punctis setuliferis; femoribus crassis, infra excisis, non dentatis.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

I do not see how the Australian species of *Iphipus* are to be distinguished from *Tranes*. The Brazilian representative of the former is, as has been pointed out by M. Lacordaire, differentiated by the eyes not being contiguous beneath. I refer, therefore, *Iphipus Roei*, Boh., to *Tranes*, and from this, the present species differs, *inter alia*, in its much more strongly punctured prothorax, and the corrugate interstices of the elytra.

IXAMINE, n. g.

Rostrum tenué, cylindricum, subarcuatum, capite triplo longius, apicem versus paulo gradatim latius; *scrobes* præmedianæ, laterales. *Oculi* mediocres, ovales. *Scapus* subclavatus, oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo obconico, sub-incrassato, secundo longiore, cæteris sensim brevioribus et latoribus; *clava* parva, adnata. *Prothorax* conicus, apice truncatus, basi leviter bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* oblongum. *Elytra* prothorace multo latiora, brevia, convexa, lateraliter rotundata. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* incrassata, mutica; *tibiae* flexuosæ, apice transversim uncinatæ, posticæ corbulis cavernosis; *tarsi* articulis 1-2 triangularibus, 3 late bilobo, 4 sat parvo; *unguiculi* simplices. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampio; *sutura* prima arcuata.

The cavernous corbels of the posterior tibiae place this genus in the *Amalactinæ*; in habit, however, it agrees better with the *Erirhininæ*.

Ixamine atomaria. (Pl. V. fig. 3.)

1. nigra, supra pedibusque squamulis albescentibus sat dense tecta, basi et medio elytrorum ochracea, punctis nigris minutis adspersa, infra dense cretato-squamulosa; rostro fusco, nitido, confertim punctato; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo clavaque griseo-pubescentibus et parce setulosis; prothorace latitudine parum longiori, utrinque leviter rotundato; elytris latitudine sesquilongoribus, impunctatis, humeris subcallosis; tibiis intermediis posticisque minus flexuosis.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay.

BREXIUS, n. g.

Rostrum sat elongatum, cylindricum, paulo arcuatum, supra lineis elevatis longitudinalibus instructum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, laterales, oculos attingentes. *Oculi* transversi, infra distantes. *Antennæ* attenuatae; *scapus* clavatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis 1-2 modice elongatis, 3-7 breviter obconicis; *clava* ovata, adnata. *Prothorax* depresso, lateraliter rotundatus, basi leviter rotundatus, infra emarginatus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* oblonga, depressa, subparallelia, humeris obliquis, interstitiis striarum 4-5-que apicem versus tuberculato-elevatis. *Pedes* breviusculi; *coxae* anticæ contiguæ, exsertæ; *femora* medio incrassata, mutica; *tibiae* flexuosæ, apice transversim mucronatae; *tarsi* paulo angustati, articulo ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi, divaricati. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampliato; *sutura* prima arcuata.

The exserted anterior coxæ differentiate this from the other genera of the limited group to which it belongs. The type resembles a large *Bagous*, and is a semi-aquatic species, according to Dr. Howitt, to whom I am indebted for my specimens.

Brexius murinus.

B. oblongus, depresso, indumento murino-griseo densissime tectus, setulisque adpressis dispersis; capite rostroque ferrugineis, confertim punctatis, hoc supra trilineato; antennis pallide ferrugineis; prothorace subtransverso, apice basi angustiore; elytris striatis, interstutiis paulo convexis, medio linea setularum instructis; corpore infra pedibusque squamulosis; tibiis anticis intus denticulatis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Victoria.

Some specimens have the middle of the prothorax and elytra much darker than the rest.

Brexius angusticollis.

B. præcedente angustior, minus depresso, squamulis rufo-brunneis, griseis interjectis, tectus; rostro lineis septem distinctis instructo, sulcis inter se transversim setulosis; prothorace oblongo, sat angustato, vittis tribus

pallidis notato ; scutello oblongo ; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis 3-5 perparum elevatis, apicibus paulo divaricatis ; corpore infra pedibusque fusco-castaneis, setulis griseis valde dispersis ; tibiis anticis intus ciliatis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

The grayish scales form very indefinite and variable patches.

Brexius diversipes.

B. forma præcedentis, fuscus, squamulis griseatis subvage vestitus, setulisque numerosis fuscis intermixtis ; rostro lineis quinque distinctis instrueto, interstitiis transversim setulosis ; prothorace parum transverso, basi apiceque æquali ; scutello rotundato ; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis planatis, latis, tertio quintoque perparum elevatis, apicibus conjunctim rotundatis ; corpore infra pedibusque fuscis, vase griseo-setulosis, his longe setulosis, annulis griseis manifestis subornatis.

Long. 2-2½ lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay.

A dark looking species, the grayish scales scarcely influencing the colour of the derm.

APHELA, Pascoe, Journ. Entom. ii. 416.

Aphela phaleroides.

A. breviter ovata, convexa, rufo-testacea, nitida ; oculis parvis ; rostro breviuscule, valido, longitudinaliter substriato-punctato ; prothorace transverso, utrinque valde rotundato, apice angustato, supra vase subtiliter punctato ; elytris brevibus, prothorace latioribus, lateraliter fortiter rotundatis, striatis, interstitiis latis, rude sed haud profunde punctato-impressis ; corpore infra pedibusque disperse setulosis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab.—Queensland ?.

Like *A. helopoides*, but with smaller eyes, a shorter and stouter rostrum, a small transverse prothorax, much narrower than the elytra at their broadest part, the latter short, broad, and strongly convex, with the intervals of the striæ differently sculptured. The exact locality of my specimen is uncertain.

Aphela algarum.

A. ob-ovata, testacea, vix nitida, supra setulis numerosis albidis dispersis; capite rostroque lineis perparum elevatis subreticulatis instructis, hoc valido, breviusculo; clava antennarum late ovata; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque fortiter rotundato, apice valde angustato, supra rude et crebre punctato; elytris breviusculis, ovatis, grosse punctato-striatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis angustis, convexis; corpore infra pedibusque pallidis, setulosis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—New South Wales (Botany Bay); Victoria; King George's Sound.

This species has the club of the antennæ different from the other two species, it being very nearly distinct from the funicle, instead of being confounded with it. The specimens from King George's Sound are smaller, and much less strongly sculptured, and if no intermediate forms occur, I should be inclined to give them a specific name. Dr. Howitt tells me that the species of this genus, as well as *Sphageris physodes*, and others related to *Phaleria*, are taken under sea-weed, and also in dead fish on the sea-shore, and are excellent burrowers in the sand; with regard to the King George's Sound specimens, Mr. Masters writes that they are often found below high-water mark. The posterior tibiae in *Aphela* have cavernous corbels, not open, as I inadvertently stated, and the genus therefore belongs to the *Amalactinæ*. It is in fact, nearly allied to *Emphiastes*, Mannh., found originally under similar circumstances, in Edgecombe Island, Russian (olim) America.

BELINÆ.

BELUS, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. p. 73.

Belus vetustus.

B. modice elongatus, niger, supra maculatim infra omnino cervino-hirsutus; fronte capitis convexa; rostro prothorace paulo longiore, nigro, nudo, nitido; antennis pubescentibus; prothorace latitudine haud longiore, utrinque rotundato, antice parum angustiore, in medio longitudi-

naliter sulcato, sulco hirtis repleto, postice magis excavato, disco granulato, lateribus hirsutis; scutello inconspicuo; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, parallelis, apicem versus sensim angustatis, apice seipso haud producto, maculis cervinis, plerumque regione suturali, dispersis; pedibus sat dense cervino-hirsutis, posticis breviusculis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Champion Bay.

A moderately long narrow species, in colour nearly resembling *B. pectoralis*, Er., but with the elytra not broader behind, and with unusually short posterior legs.

EURHYNCHINÆ.

EURHYNCHUS, Schönherr, Cura. i. 247.

Eurhynchus scapularis.

E. modice elongatus, nigrescens, fere nudus; capite transversim granulato, inter oculos profunde sulcato, sparse griseo-squamoso; rostro prothorace longiore, basi grosse apicem versus subtiliter punctato; prothorace capite haud latiore, cylindrico, postice angustiore, latitudine longiore, transversim granulato, setulis minutis dispersis, in medio linea fere obsoleta subtilissime transversim corrugata; scutello triangulari; elytris saturate vinosis, ob-ovatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis præsertim exterioribus quadratis, interstitiis granulatis, exterioribus laevigatis, omnibus crista basali parum elevata granulata munitis, medio tuberculis duobus conicis dense granulatis oblique positis, basi litura alba obliqua e pube densiore notata; corpore infra pedibusque rude griseo-hirsutis; antennis subferrugineis, ♂ articulo ultimo elongato.

Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

Differs, *inter alia*, from the Tasmanian *E. quadridens*, according to Ericlson's description (Wieg. Arch. 1842, ii. 186) in the absence of the fawn-coloured pubescence, the corrugate median line of the prothorax, (which in that species is smooth, the prothorax itself being closely and roughly punctured), and the deep claret colour of the elytra.

ANTHONOMINÆ.

DIAPELMUS, Erichson, Wieg. Arch. 1842, ii. 201.

Diapelmus ventralis.

D. oblongus, testaceus, nitidus, pilis griseis sparse vestitus; rostro prothorace breviore, medio haud carinato; clava antennarum dimidio apicali infuscata; prothorace subtransverso, lateribus modice rotundato, antice leviter constricto; scutello oblongo; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, punctato-striatis, interstitiis leviter convexis, subrugulosis; corpore infra toto, vel pectore solo, nigro; pedibus testaceis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—Western Australia.

Diapelmus Erichsoni.

D. oblongus, læte fulvescens, pilis sub-aureis supra, griseis infra, vestitus; rostro prothorace breviore, medio haud carinato; clava antennarum articulis duobus ultimis nigris; prothorace latitudine haud longiore, modice rotundato, antice sat fortiter constricto; scutello rotundato, dense albo-piloso; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—South Australia.

With happy scientific instinct M. Lacordaire, to whom it was unknown, has placed *Diapelmus* immediately after *Acalyptus*, with which it would be directly allied, according to his views, owing to the non-emargination of the propectus, a character not noticed by Erichson. The two species here described differ from the type (*D. mendax*, Er.) in their more prominent eyes, and the intermediate femora, as well as the posterior, being toothed, although in a much less degree.

CRYPTORHYNCHINÆ.

DECILAUS, n. g.

Caput rotundatum; *rostrum* validum, arcuatū, paulo depresso; *scrobes* submedianæ, laterales, oculos attin-

gentes. *Oculi* grosse granulati.* *Scapus* gradatim incrassatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo longiusculo, valido, secundo obconico, 3-7 brevibus, gradatim crassioribus, in clavam continuatis; *clava* breviter ovata, obsolete articulata. *Prothorax* transversus, antice angustus, basi subbisinuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Scutellum* invisum. *Elytra* breviter ovata, convexa, prothorace vix latiora. *Femora* subflexuosa, mutica; *tibiae* breves, rectæ; *tarsi* mediocres, articulo primo triangulari, secundo brevi, tertio sat fortiter bilobo, quarto modice elongato; *unguiculi* tenues, divaricati. *Rima pectoralis* profunda. *Mesosternum* fornicatum.† *Episterna* metathoracis obsolete. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis; *sutura* prima fere obsolete.

This genus comes into the same group as *Tragopus*, but is very distinct in habit from it and its allies, and is remarkable for the peculiar squamosity in connexion with the regular convexity of the upper surface. The scales are comparatively large, and are sunk in deep round foveæ, which position prevents their coming into contact with one another, and gives the surface a speckled appearance, which is further increased by rows of small black granules on the elytra; these granules have a depressed point in the centre.

Decilaus squamosus.

D. ovalis, convexus, niger, squamis albis sat dense tectus; rostro capite duplo longiore, confertim rugosopunctato; antennis ferrugineis, sparse griseo-pilosis; prothorace utrinque valde rotundato, lobis ocularibus albo-ciliatis; elytris striatis, intersticiis latis, convexis, uniseriatim et remote granulatis, granulis apice depressis; corpore infra pedibusque sat remote squamosis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Port Augusta.

* There are probably ten or twelve facets across the broadest diameter. There are about the same number in *Analcis* (*aereus*), a genus of this group, the eyes of which, M. Lacordaire characterizes as "assez finement granulés." In *Tragopus* they undoubtedly are, as he says, finely granulate.

† Dr. Kirsch (Berlin. Ent. Zeits. 1869, p. 198, note) uses this word as the equivalent for M. Lacordaire's "en voute."

EXITHIUS, n. g.

Rostrum tenué (δ minus), arcuatū; *scrobes* submedianæ, paulo obliquæ. *Oculi* rotundati, grosse granulati. *Scapus* gradatim incrassatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo majore, secundo breviore, cæteris successive brevioribus et latioribus; *clava* oblongo-ovata. *Prothorax* transversim subquadratus, depresso, apice in medio productus. *Elytra* breviuscula, prothorace haud latiora, parum convexa, postice declivia, humeris vix productis. *Femora* medio incrassata, subtus unidentata; *tibiæ* flexuosæ, posticæ subrectæ exceptæ, apice oblique uncinatæ; *tarsi* breviusculi, articulo tertio bilobo; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* brevissimum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus per-amplis. *Episterna* metathoracis occulta.

Allied to *Chætectetus*, notwithstanding that the latter has its metathoracic episterna very distinct, but with large facets to the eyes, and differently formed prothorax, elytra, and tibiæ. *Cryptorhynchus cariosus*, Er., which has, *inter alia*, deeply punctured elytra, appears to be congeneric.

Exithius capucinus. (Pl. V. fig. 2.)

E. niger, squamositate fusca vel fusco-brunnea tectus; capite inter oculos setuloso-cristato; rostro prothorace paulo breviore, confertim punctato, dimidio basali squamis erectis prædicto; antennis ferrugineis, nitidis, parce pilosis; prothorace subtransverso, apice bituberculato, antice transversim excavato-depresso, medio tuberculis duobus parvis notato, angulis posticis rotundatis; scutello inconspicuo; elytris seriatim punctatis, parte basali vase granulata et bituberculata, ante apicem angustioribus, apice ipso rotundato; abdome confertim foveato; pedibus squamosis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Tasmania.

BEPHARUS, n. g.

Rostrum modice elongatum, arcuatū, lateraliter sulcatū; *scrobes* profundæ, præmedianæ, laterales, oculos

attingentes. *Scapus* elongatus, clavatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo longiusculo, valido, secundo minore, obconico, cæteris lenticularibus; *clara* magna, distincta, obsolete articulata. *Oculi* laterales, rotundati, subtenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* parum convexus, antice breviter tubulatus, utrinque rotundatus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* oblonga, modice convexa, prothorace vix latiora. *Pedes* breves; *femora* valida, compressa, mutica; *tibiae* rectæ, inermes, angulo interno dentiforme; *tarsi* sub-angusti, articulo ultimo longiusculo; *unguiculi* tenues, liberi. *Mesosternum* laminatum. *Processus* intercoxalis latus, antice truncatus. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus seqnentibus conjunctim breviore.

The pectoral canal is as in *Sympiezoscelus*,* Waterh. (near which I have no hesitation in placing this genus), only that the mesosternum at the end of the canal is raised into a short ridge or plate.

Bepharus ellipticus.

B. ellipticus, fusco-castaneus, glaber, nitidus; rostro prothorace breviore, impunctato, basi inter oculos transversim sulcato; prothorace antice vage punctato, postice medio trifoveolato, basi transversim excavato; elytris tenuiter sulcatis, sulcis punctis sat magnis impressis, apicem versus utrinque paulo excavato, apice ipso subtruncato.

Long. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—Queensland.

AMPAGIA, n. g.

Rostrum breviusculum, depresso; *scrobes* profundæ, sub-basales, oculos attingentes. *Scapus* brevis, gradatim incrassatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo longiusculo, valido, secundo multo minore, obconico, cæteris valde transversis, successive crassioribus; *clara* adnata, breviter ovata, obsolete articulata. *Oculi* rotundati, laterales, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* conicus, longior quam latus, basi subtruncatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* caret. *Elytra* convexa, ovata, basi haud protho-

* This insect is, without doubt, from Queensland; Mr. Waterhouse was uncertain whether it was from Australia or New Zealand.

race latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* ampla, compressa, præsertim postica, mutica; *tibiae* breves, rectæ, apice unco obliquo armatæ; *tarsi* modice dilatati, articulo ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* tenues, liberi. *Mesosternum* laminatum. *Metasternum* brevissimum. *Abdomen* segmentis tertio quartoque conjunctim secundo brevioribus.

This genus also is to be placed near *Sympiezoscelus*, without being very closely allied either to it or to the preceding. The plate formed by the mesosternum, and bounding posteriorly the pectoral canal, is large and deeply vertical, and shows no trace of the vaulted structure.

Ampagia erinacea. (Pl. V. fig. 1.)

A. breviter elliptica, valde convexa, fusca, nitida, squamis nigris opacis validis erectis vestita; rostro apicem versus latiore, subvage punctato; antennis pallide ferrugineis; prothorace confertim squamoso; elytris minus squamosis, pone humeros latioribus, deinde gradatim rotundatis, tenuiter sulcatis, interstitiis latis, planatis; pedibus squamułosis, femoribus posticis valde compressis, margine superno acute producto.

Long. 1½ lin.

Hab.—King George's Sound.

XIV. *Further descriptions of Australian Curculionidæ.*

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., &c.

[Read 6th June, 1870.]

By way of supplement to the preceding paper, I beg to add the three following new species.

1. *Cherrus vestitus* (LEPTOPINÆ).
2. *Mecopus tipularius* (ZYGOPINÆ).
3. *Alcides heilipoides* (ALCIDINÆ).

LEPTOPINÆ.

CHERRUS, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. p. 89.

Cherrus vestitus.

C. oblongus, fuscus, squamułosis aureo-fulvis dense tectus: fronte capitis perparum convexa; rostro tricari-